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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1950

Egham Urban District Council.

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1950

BY

A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Medical Officer of Health.

Egham Urban District Council.

Public Health Staff:

Medical Officer of Health-A. GEDEN WILKINSON, M.B.,
(Part-time) Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Senior Sanitary Inspector-F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Certified Meat and Food
Inspector.

Second Sanitary Inspector-R. I. SHEPHERD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Certificate of the R.S.I. and
S.I.E.J.B., Certified Meat and Food
Inspector.

Third Sanitary Inspector-W. R. W. SHATTOCK, M.S.I.A., Certificate
of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

Rodent Officer—A. E. SILVER.

Housing Assistant (Temporary)—T. T. SANDERS.

Clerk—Miss D. WINGFIELD.

SECTION A STATISTICS

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,920
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,556
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£250,171
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1951	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	£1,007

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

					Average for five years		
					1950	1949	1945-1949
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)					24,920	24,630	22,928
Comparability Factors							
Births	...	...	...	...	1.07	1.00	—
Deaths	...	...	...	...	0.97		
Live Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	327	338	348.6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	11	21	20.6
Total	...	...	...	...	338	359	369.2
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)					13.56	14.57	16.10
Still-Births							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	4	6.8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	0	0.6
Total	...	...	...	...	8	4	7.4
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births					23.12	11.03	19.64
Deaths	...	...	...	...	230	209	233.00
Death-rate (per 1,000 population)					9.23	8.49	10.16
Deaths from puerperal causes					0	1	0.2
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births					—	2.76	0.53
Deaths of infants under one year of age							
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	7	11.4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	3	1.4
Total	...	...	...	...	5	10	12.8
Death rate of infants under one year of age							
All infants per 1,000 live births ...					14.79	27.86	34.67
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legiti- mate live births					15.30	20.71	32.70
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegiti- mate live births					—	142.86	67.95

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Causes of Death				Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	3	—	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	1	1	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	1	1	2
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	4	3	7
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	...	...	4	3	7
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	—	7	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	—	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	10	8	18
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	—	2	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	2	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	13	13	26
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	18	14	32
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	2	1	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	27	30	57
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	7	2	9
22.	Influenza	...	...	1	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	6	6	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	2	—	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	8	12	20
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	2	—	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	5	1	6
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Total from all causes				120	110	230

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1950.

	Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Civilian Population										Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	Pneumonia	Total Deaths under one year	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).
England and Wales	15.8*	0.37*	11.6*	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.10	—	0.02	0.46	29.8†	1.9
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17.6	0.25	12.3	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.42	0.09	—	0.02	0.49	33.8	2.2
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	16.7	0.38	11.6	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.33	0.10	—	0.02	0.45	29.4	1.6
London	17.8	0.36	11.8	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.39	0.07	—	0.01	0.48	26.3	1.0
Egham	13.6	0.32	9.2	—	—	—	0.20	0.08	—	—	0.04	14.8	—

* Per 1,000 total population

† Per 1,000 related live births

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological and Chemical examinations of water are carried out by the Clinical Research Association Ltd., London.

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water, are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time. This service has been very satisfactory, though the journey by road of some 36 miles, which has been found to be the only satisfactory way of delivering the samples to the laboratory, is somewhat of a handicap.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are also examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom or Reading.

Infectious Cases.

The Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board are responsible for the service and use their own Ambulance.

Nursing in the Home.

The District Nursing Associations provide six fully trained and very efficient Nurses who spend all their time visiting patients in the district.

Midwives.

These six Nurses are part-time Midwives under the Midwives Act, 1936, and work under the regulations of the County Council.

Personal Cleansing Centre.

This service continues to be administered through my department. The Council employs a nurse on a half-time basis for the treatment of women and children. The treatment of adult males is carried out by appointment, usually during the evening, by a man attached to the Public Health Department for general work. The demand on this service was very much less than in previous years, but arrangements have worked satisfactorily during the year.

During 1950 one child suffering from scabies was treated at the Centre. One case of pediculis pubis in a male and seven cases of pediculis capitis in children, were also treated.

Clinics and other Treatment Centres.

These are administered by the Surrey County Council and deal with Ante-Natal Care, Child Welfare, School Children, Dental Treatment, Tuberculosis, Physiotherapy and Speech Defects.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.

Under this section, in January application was made to the Court for the removal of an elderly man suffering from the effects of a

cerebral hæmorrhage, and living in an insanitary bungalow, and unable to receive proper care and attention. The Hospital Authorities opposed the application, but after a second attendance at Court the sick man was removed to St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, and later to an Old Persons' Home at Englefield Green. The three months period of the Court Order expired, but no further application was made as the patient had settled down in hospital.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area, and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. For some years a joint scheme with five other local authorities also served by this company has been operating whereby fortnightly samples of water are taken by the authorities concerned in rotation, the results of all the samples being notified to each authority. During the year one authority withdrew from the scheme, and following reconsideration of the matter by the remaining authorities a new scheme was eventually agreed upon by three, including Egham, and came into operation towards the end of the year. Samples are now taken monthly instead of fortnightly, but the cost to the three authorities concerned remains the same as before.

All such samples are taken of the water as supplied, none being taken of raw water, and each sample is submitted to both chemical and bacteriological examinations. During the year eighteen samples were taken, and the reports on them all showed the water to be safe for drinking purposes.

In addition twelve samples for bacteriological examination were taken of the water supply at various premises not supplied directly from the public mains. In one instance a shallow well was found to be contaminated and the premises were subsequently connected to the main supply.

Of the 6,556 dwelling-houses in the area all but approximately 200 are on the main water supply. During the year 195 premises have been connected to the Company's mains.

During the year the main was extended to serve about forty properties in an isolated riverside area. Negotiations for this extension had been going on for over two years, and were both complicated and difficult. The cost of the scheme was such that the water company required a very considerable contribution from the Council, but this the Council decided was so high in relation to the number of properties served as to make the scheme unjustified. Eventually the owners of the properties provided the amount required by the Company from the Council as an outright contribution, the Council agreed to meet certain annual fees in respect of way-leave, and the scheme was carried through.

In two instances, involving a total of five dwellinghouses, supplies were arranged for properties hitherto beyond reasonable reach of any main by running service pipes from existing mains, again after somewhat lengthy negotiations.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

Sewage Disposal Works

These have continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year, though in long wet periods they are very hard pressed in dealing with surface water which gains access to the system.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The sewerage system continues to operate satisfactorily. Certain replacements have been made in two pumping sets, but considering the volume of work done, it is gratifying to record that such a small amount of major repairs have been necessary.

The drainage arrangements at a large hotel have given intermittent trouble for some years past, but it was not possible to drain the hotel to the public sewer by normal means. A special scheme, to the cost of which the proprietors of the hotel contributed, to drain the hotel to the public sewer nearly half a mile away was carried through during the year. A small ejector was installed together with about five hundred yards of rising main and a further two hundred yards of gravity main. The scheme was completed towards the end of the year and has solved what has for several years been a difficult problem.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

The Council now operate two cesspool emptying vehicles, together with a combined cesspool gulley emptier, which is used approximately half time on cesspool emptying and during the remainder of its time by the Highways Department.

During the year a fifteen year old cesspool emptier which had seen much hard work and given the Council really excellent service, but which was becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to maintain, was replaced by a new machine.

Except for an occasional load from farm premises which was discharged on cultivated land by arrangement with the owner, the cesspool emptiers' contents were delivered directly into the sewage disposal works at Chertsey. This method, which was put into operation in December 1949, has continued throughout the year and has proved generally satisfactory, though the approach road became badly worn as it was not suitable for heavy traffic.

The demand on this service remains very heavy though it has emptyings allowed from nine to six per year, which came into effect eased very slightly following the reduction of the number of free in October last year. During the year a total of approximately 2,893,000 gallons of sewage was removed compared with 3,076,000 in 1949, and 723,000 in 1939.

Rivers and Streams.

No serious cases of pollution were noted during the year, though minor troubles arose with certain ditches as in other years.

Closet Accommodation.

A number of pail closets still exist in rural parts of the district, but very gradually they are being replaced by water-carriage systems connected to cesspools.

A service was started last year of emptying pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of one of the cesspool emptiers specially equipped for the purpose. It continued throughout the year without complaint. The average number of premises served has increased slightly to about 140.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

During the year the Council purchased an International T. D. 9 Bulldozer for the purpose of dealing with the disposal of refuse at the Ten Acre Lane Tip. Its acquisition has made for great improvement particularly in controlling nuisances from insects, flies and rats, as well as the abolition of fires. The machine now does the work which five employees used to do by hand. The refuse is no longer tipped into the water, but the pit is gradually being filled by pushing in the spent material after a sufficient interval. By this reorganisation of the tipping system the serious sanitary defects noted in last year's report have been satisfactorily overcome.

Approx. No. of bins, etc.	8,100 weekly
Approx. weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	300 tons
Particulars of salvage material collected ...	Paper, Rags, Scrap Iron & Kitchen Waste
No. of lorries	5 and 1 relief
Employees	
No. of Collectors (excluding drivers) ...	16
No. of men at Pit	1-refuse 2-salvage

Collection of Pigswill.

A duplicate set of bins continued to be used for this collection during the warmer months. After each weekly collection the soiled bins were washed and sprayed inside and out with a D.D.T. solution and were then ready to be taken out to replace the other set at the next collection. By this means bins were kept in a fairly satisfactory state.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following inspections were made during the year:—

Public Health Act

Dwelling Houses	946
Moveable Dwellings	79

Infestations	...	...	...	...	...	66
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	83
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	101
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	44
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	450
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	115
Watercourses and Streams	...	...	...	...	...	31
Keeping of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	32
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	187
Housing Act						
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	...	...	117
Applicants for Rehousing	...	...	...	...	...	489
Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1395
Permitted Numbers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Food and Drugs Act, etc.						
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	124
Ice Cream Premises, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	90
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	29
Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	89
Ice Cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	100
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	63
P.H. Meat Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	23
Factories Act						
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	63
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Egham Urban District Council Act						
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Food Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	45
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	72
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	3685
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	78
Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	85
TOTAL						8744

Action Taken.

139 Informal Notices were served and 163 were complied with during the year, including some served in 1949.

12 Statutory Notices were served and 15 complied with during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, came into operation on 31st March, and repealed the old Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, but the scheme whereby a consolidated grant of 50% of

the approved net expenditure incurred was refunded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries continued during the year on much the same lines as before.

Throughout the year the staff engaged on rodent control consisted of one rodent officer, together with a rodent operator, who also undertook various other duties in the department such as disinfection, etc.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year.

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	468
Infestations found				
Rats: Major	...	...	...	1
Minor	...	...	...	384
Mice: Major	...	...	...	—
Minor	...	...	...	78
				—
Total				463

Infestations found as result of independent investigation

(planned survey)

Rats: Major	...	...	...	—
Minor	...	...	...	285
Mice: Major	..	...	...	—
Minor	...	...	...	30
				—

Total 315

Action Taken

Treated by L.A. Operator (including 8 awaiting treatment at end of 1949)	778
Treated by Occupier	—
Awaiting treatment at end of year	8

Estimated Kill

Rats: By poison	...	...	...	3440
By traps or other means	...	...	...	6
Mice: By traps or other means	...	...	...	107

Block control operations carried out (2 premises or more treated jointly) ... 159

Infestations reported to Agricultural Executive Committee ... 3

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

(i) (a) Council Houses infested	...	...	...	6
disinfested	...	...	...	6
(b) Private Premises infested	...	...	...	6
disinfested	...	...	...	6

Methods Employed.

Proprietary brands of insecticides incorporating either D.D.T. or Gammexane in a kerosene base were employed, spraying being carried out where necessary after redecoration in order that maximum use of the residual properties of the insecticide was ensured.

GENERAL INFESTATION CONTROL

Apart from bed bugs my department also dealt during the year with the following infestations, using D.D.T. or Gammexane preparations in powder or liquid form, and, for wasps, Potassium Cyanide.

Earwigs	...	...	2
Cockroaches	...	...	5
Wasps	...	..	9
Hornets	...	..	1

Following the experience in 1949, when the demand on the services of my department for assistance in destroying wasps' nests became at one time greater than could be readily handled, a fresh policy was adopted this year, whereby practical assistance was given, free of charge, in those cases where nests were found in buildings or in places where they were a danger to the public, but in all other cases assistance was limited to the issue of a leaflet giving full details of a method by which the nests could be safely destroyed by the use of potassium cyanide. Happily, wasps' nests seemed to be much less troublesome than was at first anticipated, and the number of complaints received during the year was very much smaller than in 1949.

THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1948.

Seventy-four Premises are on the register, viz: —

Garages and motor repairers	...	...	...	14
Engineers other than the above	...	...	...	19
Bakehouses	...	...	...	7
Builders	...	...	...	11
Sand, Gravel and similar trades	...	...	...	1
Tailors, Dressmakers, Milliners, etc.	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous trades	...	...	...	18

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power ...	53	3	—
Factories without mechanical power	10	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
TOTAL	63	3	—

Defects Found.

	Number of Defects		Number of Cases in respect of		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	which prosecutions were instituted
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
insufficient ...	—	*1	—	—	—
unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	2	—
not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	4	5	—	2	—

*Found in December 1949.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

No cases requiring action arose during the year.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned open-air swimming baths, but only two, at hotels, are open to the general public. One of these had been disused during the war years, but has now been brought back into use. Four samples from three of these baths were taken for bacteriological examination, all giving satisfactory results.

The state of the River Thames at the Council's Bathing Station at Runnemede continued to be unsatisfactory for bathing purposes as shown by six samples taken during the season, every one of which was reported by the bacteriologist as being unfit for bathing. Warning notices were kept posted, but many visitors continued to bathe.

SCHOOLS

There are six elementary, one secondary and eight private schools, together with a Special Subjects Centre. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

With the exception of the two elementary schools at Thorpe and Christchurch Road, Virginia Water, all are connected to the main drainage.

Egham Hythe Schools.

The old Church Hall continued to be used during the year for canteen purposes and as an emergency classroom. The unsatisfactory conditions upon which I have reported in previous years still continue, the sanitary accommodation and drainage arrangements giving particular cause for concern, though arrangements which have been made for the emptying of the cesspools twice weekly during term time have relieved the situation considerably.

Thorpe Schools.

These schools are served with pail closet and urinal accommodation. The latter is connected to a soakaway. These primitive arrangements are well maintained, and the closets are emptied weekly by this Council's conveyance.

Christchurch School.

This school continues to be served by pail closets. These are emptied by a part-time employee into a cesspool at the rear of the school. This is not a satisfactory arrangement and as the school is to continue in existence the question of draining these closets to the cesspool should be considered.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Milk supplied 1950

		On Roll Milk Roll		Grade	Per cent on Milk Roll
Egham	Mixed	436	266	Pasteurised	60.5
	Infants	188	182	Pasteurised	96.8
Englefield Green	Mixed	385	260	Pasteurised	67.5
	Infants	210	204	Pasteurised	97.1
Egham Hythe	Boys	295	260	Pasteurised	88.1
	Girls	306	290	Pasteurised	94.8
	Infants	252	252	Pasteurised	100.0
St. Ann's Heath		154	130	Pasteurised	84.4
Christchurch		104	102	Pasteurised	98.1
Thorpe		78	60	Pasteurised	76.9
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
		2408	2006		83.3 %
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Three hundred and three children completed their course of immunisation during the year as follows: —

	Inoculated A.P.T. (2 injections)
School children ...	12
Under fives ...	291
	<hr/>
Total	303
	<hr/>

In addition 342 children, previously immunised, received boosting doses.

The Ministry of Health agreed in January, 1950, to pay general practitioners a fee for notifying vaccination and immunisation, and since then 114 such notifications were received for immunisations and 238 notifications for vaccinations.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There are three approved sites within the district: —

(a) Anglers Rest Hotel Site.

This site is for a maximum of 50 moveable dwellings. At one time most of them were used only for week-end purposes, but the position is gradually changing and more and more are being used for whole time occupation. Conditions have tended to deteriorate and more supervision than previously is becoming necessary. The site is served by two blocks of water closets, one for males and one for females, drained to the sewer. Main water supply is laid on to a standpipe, and a number of bins are provided for refuse which is collected each week by the Council in the normal way.

(b) Fishing Temple, Chertsey Lane.

This site is well maintained and houses a maximum of 39 moveable dwellings, mostly modern types of trailer caravans, some of which are used only at week-ends. Water-closets drained to a cesspool are available to the occupiers, together with a main water supply to standpipes, and refuse bins which are emptied each week by the Council.

(c) Glanty House Site.

This site houses a maximum of 30 caravans, and is generally well maintained. Main water, water closets drained to a cesspool, and refuse bins are provided, the latter being emptied each week by the Council.

In addition to these three sites a number of caravans are stationed on individual sites in various parts of the district. During the year 38 such caravans were approved for use for limited periods only, the position in respect of each one being reviewed each year. Generally, these caravans have their own chemical closets, and most of them have main water available on the site or have access to a supply nearby.

HAIRDRESSERS.

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, a total of nineteen hairdressers or barbers have now been registered; no new premises were registered during the year, but re-registrations were effected in the names of the new proprietors in the case of three businesses which changed hands during the year.

SECTION D

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	236
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1063
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	2
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose ...	4
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those re-referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	119

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	151
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which

	notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By owners	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a)	By Owners	12
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was received from the owners	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	5
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1
4.	Progress in Housing.	
(1)	Houses erected during the year:	
(a)	by the local authority	106
(b)	by private enterprise	19
(2)	Houses in course of construction at the end of the year:	
(a)	by the local authority	90
(b)	by private enterprise	10
5.	Applications for Accommodation.	

There were 1130 outstanding applications for Council houses at the end of the year.

This serious shortage of accommodation remains at as high a level as in any of these post-war years. The family crowded in one room, the shared kitchen and bathroom, the domestic disharmony, the hopeless frustration in finding other accommodation, all produce a lower standard of work, a deterioration in health, loss of happiness, and the breaking up of family ties. The local problem affects the national economy.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Ice-Cream.

During the year 96 samples of ice-cream were collected for examination and the results are summarised as under: —

(a) Methylene Blue Test:

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
75	16	2	3
(78.1%)	(16.7%)	(2.1%)	(3.1%)

(b) Coliform Test:

Absent in 1/10 ml.	...	76
Present in 1/10 ml.	...	20

Coliform organisms of faecal origin were found in 7 cases, in the remaining 13 cases the organisms being of non-faecal type.

The tendency of the smaller producer-retailers to give up producing ice cream and to buy it from larger firms has continued, and apart from small amounts made from "complete cold mixes" only two producers of ice cream are still operating in this district. One of these is a small concern which only operated during part of the year and gave little trouble, but the other is a fairly large factory, equipped mostly with very modern plant. In this case while conditions generally were satisfactory and 46 of the 50 samples submitted to the methylene blue test were placed in Grade I and the remaining 4 in Grade II, presumptive bacillus coli was found intermittently in several samples. Despite careful checks on methods and the taking of samples in all stages of production no satisfactory explanation of this trouble could be found.

Overall, the results of samples taken during the year again show a distinct improvement over those obtained in the previous year.

Milk Supply

During the year 62 samples were collected from retailers and producer-retailers, but none were taken from farms as responsibility for the production side of the milk industry has now passed from the Council to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. The results of the samples were generally quite satisfactory, and are classified below.

			Pasteurised School Milk	Pasteurised for Retail Sale	T.T. Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Accredited	Ungraded	Total
No. of samples tested	...	...	4	33	2	8	11	4	62
Methylene Blue Test:									
Passed	...	...	4	32	2	8	11	4	61
Failed	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Phosphatase Test:									
Passed	...	...	4	32	2				38
Failed	...	...	—	1	—				1

At the end of the year one dairyman installed a batch type pasteurising plant and applied to the Surrey County Council for a pasteuriser's licence, which was granted subject to the carrying out of certain works to the satisfaction of the sanitary inspector, who acts for the county council in this particular matter. The bulk of the milk sold in the district is now pasteurised or of one of the other special designations, and much of the milk produced locally goes to large concerns outside the district and is also eventually pasteurised.

Licences.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the following licences were issued.

Dealers' Licences

Accredited	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	3

Supplementary Licences

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	2

In addition, one pasteuriser's licence was issued by the Surrey County Council, as mentioned under the previous heading.

Meat Inspection.

Apart from an occasional "cottager's pig" killed under permit from the Ministry of Food, no slaughtering takes place within the Urban District, meat being supplied from Government controlled slaughter-houses in adjoining districts. Inspections were made and certificates given in respect of meat at various butcher's shops which was unfit for human consumption.

Further representations were made during the year to the Ministry of Food concerning the manner in which meat was transported from government controlled slaughter-houses outside the district to the local butchers' shops, as improvements promised when the matter was taken up in the previous year had not materialised. After further delay, the representations made at last bore fruit and a considerable improvement in the type of vehicle provided and the method of loading the meat was made towards the end of the year.

Food Inspection.

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the sanitary inspectors for destruction or salvage, or returned to the suppliers in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry of Food.

Bacon	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 12 ozs.
Bacon, canned	...	...	...	...	6 tins.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	27½ lbs.; 6 pkts.
Cherries, glace	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Confectionery	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Cordial	...	...	...	...	1 bottle.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	80
Fish	...	...	...	...	19 stone, 2¼ lbs
Fish, canned	...	...	...	...	34 tins.
Flour	..	...	...	...	3 lbs.
Fruit, bottled	...	...	...	...	13 bottles.
Fruit, canned	...	...	...	...	244 tins.
Fruit, dried	...	...	...	...	88¼ lbs.
Fruit juices	...	...	...	...	24 tins.
Liver	...	...	...	...	36¾ lbs.

Meat, English	...	...	...	...	242 lbs. 6 ozs.
Meat, Imported	...	...	...	...	82 lbs.
Meat Preparations	...	...	...	...	91 tins.
Milk	...	...	...	...	182 tins.
Paste	...	...	...	...	2 tins; 1 jar.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	1 jar.
Poultry	...	...	...	...	5 birds.
Preserves	...	...	...	...	13 tins; 5 jars.
Rabbits, frozen	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Sauces	...	...	...	...	9 bottles; 2 tins.
Sausages, pork	...	...	...	...	20½ lbs.
Soup	...	...	...	...	9 tins.
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	1 tin.
Tomato Puree	...	...	...	...	8 tins.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	98 tins.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Milk	50	—	50	8	—	8	—	—
Fruit Drink								
Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Cream	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Sausage Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	—
Spirits	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	66	1	67	9	—	9	—	—

Food Hawkers.

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. During the year 10 applications were approved for registration, bringing the total registrations at the end of the year to 15 persons with premises in the district, and 17 with premises in other districts. Difficulty was again experienced in efforts to control vendors who come into the urban district from other areas, particularly during the summer months and at week-ends.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES**Influenza.**

Nothing noteworthy to report.

Pneumonia.

No cases were notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

Eighteen cases occurred during the year and five were sent to the Isolation Hospital. There was no epidemic, and the cases spread themselves over the year; in March and July there were four cases in each month.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles.

There were eighty-one cases notified, which is a much lower figure than in the preceding three years. The greatest numbers occurred from June to September and November to December.

Whooping Cough.

Fifty-two cases were notified, again a low figure. The epidemic lasted from June to September.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were seven cases, five paralytic and two non-paralytic. There were no deaths. In July there were two cases, in August three, September one, and November one. Five were males, aged 5, 12, 19, 29 and 30. Two were females, aged 16 and 23. One of these was a very severe case with several groups of muscles paralysed, and the other had a milder affection of the legs. None of the male cases had any permanent paralysis. Two of the cases had been in contact with another case.

Erysipelas.

Two cases.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case following difficult delivery of twins with recovery. She was not admitted to hospital.

Dysentery.

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified in a residential nursery. None of the other children were ill, though some had diarrhoea for a few hours. The organism was recovered from twenty-six of the thirty-one children and six staff of the Home. The infection lasted from the beginning of July to the end of August when the last carrier was pronounced clear.

Food Poisoning.

An outbreak was reported from an Institution in which thirty men had vomiting and diarrhoea in the evening, but had recovered next day. Total staff and patients were 220. Analysis of food gave no results, but a coagulase positive *Staphylococcus Aureus* was recovered from the stool of one of the sufferers.

One case notified was a visitor passing through the district after having a meal at an hotel en route. It was not possible to confirm this.

Other Diseases.

In addition, four cases of chicken pox, eighteen cases of mumps, four cases of jaundice, and two cases of conjunctivitis were notified by the school authorities as occurring amongst school-children.

Tuberculosis.

There were forty-three cases added to the register during the year. Eighteen of these were transfers into the district, and twenty-five were new cases occurring in the district. Twenty-four cases were removed from the register during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of 169 cases, 132 pulmonary and 37 non-pulmonary, a nett increase for the year of 19. These figures still remain at the high level to which they rose during the war years, the comparable figures at the end of 1938 being a total of 62, comprising 46 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary cases.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—	3	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
25—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
TOTALS	8	12	1	4	3	—	1	1

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Mass Radiography.

In May the Mobile Mass X-Ray Unit from the S.W. Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board visited Egham. 1,521 males and 1,313 females, a total of 2,834, were examined. Six were found to have active tuberculous infection; 64 to have had a previous tuberculous infection which had healed; 62 had other abnormalities in the heart or lungs.

Disinfection.

The rooms of 31 houses were sprayed or fumigated, following cases of infectious disease.

Cancer.

Forty cases died from cancer during the year—18 males and 22 females, being one case more than last year.

The age incidence of these 40 cases is as follows:—

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90
Males	—	—	—	1	1	8	5	1	2
Females	—	—	—	—	3	4	6	6	3

The place incidence as regards Wards is as follows:—

	Town	Egham Hythe	Englefield Green	Virginia Water	Thorpe
Males	3	4	4	5	2
Females	9	5	3	3	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	18	5	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	1*
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Other Diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—

Continued Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	2	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	5	3	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	2	—	—
Malaria Induced	...	...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	52	1	—
Measles	...	...	81	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	7	—	—

* This death was an inward transfer.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows:—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	34	29	5	20	18
Diphtheria	—	4	—	1	—
Erysipelas	1	2	4	1	2
Enteric Fever	—	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	12	13	9	19	20
Tuberculosis (non-Pulmonary)...	12	2	3	5	5
Measles	18	222	154	337	81
Whooping Cough	11	85	124	35	52
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	18	4	1	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	...	...	...	...	2
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	...	...	...	...	5
Acute Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	7
TOTALS	102	378	305	423	195

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Classified in Wards.

WARDS	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Erysipelas	Acute Poliomyelitis		Puerperal Pyrexia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Pul. T. B.	Non-Pul. T. B.
					Paralytic	Non- Paralytic					
TOWN ...	6	24	14	2	1	—	1	—	—	7	1
EGHAM HYTHER ...	7	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
ENGLEFIELD GREEN	1	19	21	—	2	—	—	2	1	5	1
VIRGINIA WATER	4	18	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	1
THORPE	—	14	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	18	81	52	2	5	2	1	2	7	20	5

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1950 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under										65 and over	Total
	1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	1	—	2	11	3	—	—	—	1	18
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	7
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	5
Acute Poliomyelitis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	7	9	6	5	23	1	—	—	—	—	52
Measles	3	5	12	12	8	33	5	2	—	1	—	81
TOTALS	4	12	24	18	15	68	10	5	8	3	3	170

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The maternity service cares for the infants, school children attend the Eye Clinic at Kings Road, Egham, and the adults can also attend this clinic by arrangement.

The larger factories cater for the treatment of their own employees through their own First Aid Posts.

Visitors call on the blind from time to time.